# COLUMBIA.

Friday Morning, March 2, 1866.

The End of the Rebellion.

There is a significant paragraph in the speech of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and that is in relation to the forthcoming proclamation of President Johnson, announcing that the war was at an end, and that the present Freedmen's Bureau bill would not here to say that the nation is in cease one year after such proclamation. The Richmond Whig says that upon the putting forth of such a proclamation, martial law and military rule will cease in these States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will be restored, and the people will be remitted to civil tribunals of their own creation for the ascertainment and protection of their rights. This, for the reason that the law of Congress authorizing the suspension of the privilege of that great writ, confers the power on the President only "during the existing rebellion."

With the supremacy of civil authority once more, and the privilege of self-government in all State affairs again enjoyed by the people of the South, the action of Thad. Stevens' Obstruction Committee becomes a matter of comparatively slight im-

We have other information, that as soon as Texas, in her Convention, complies with the conditions of his restoration policy, he will issue his proclamation to the effect above announced.

#### Radical Mendacity.

It is stated in our Northern exchanges that a desperate effort was made in Washington by means of the telegraph to create the impression that the President had made an outrageous speech on the 22d. Despatches were sent all over the country to this effect, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the party leaders in advance against it. Three or four despatches were sent to Mr. Seward, stating that the speech of Mr. Johnson was a frightful one, and a speech that he could not endorse, also begging him not to speak at the Cooper Institute meeting if he could avoid it, but if he did speak to be the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He as careful how he committed himself to much as announced that a proclamathe President. Similar despatches were also sent to Mr. Raymond and ing the Union restored, when he other speakers. The game of the radicals was a bold one, and shows the desperation to which they are driven when they are compelled to resort to that dodge to bolster them-

These despatches were sent off on the evening of the 22d ultimo, and on the next day these mendacious correspondents of the radical press, both East and West, were boasting over the canards they manufactured, and sent to their respective journals. But these lying telegrams failed to accomplish their purpose. Mr. Seward, to whom three or four of them were sent, was among the first who telegraphed to the President his en-dorsement of the speech in the fol-standing there for three months past, lowing despatch:

New York, February 23, 1866.—It is all right and safe. The Union is restored and the country safe. The President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy. \* \*
[Signed] W. H. SEWARD.

Such a shameful effort on the part of the radicals; such barefaced effrontery, and such bold mendacity, has scarcely ever been recorded, even in the history of radicalism.

## Stevens and Forney.

The Lancaster (Pa.) people, in a recent election, gave the Democrats a large majority over the Republicans. The Intelligencer, in noticing the matter, is very severe on Stevens and Forney. It says:

"It is, in all respects, the greatest victory ever achieved by the Demo-cracy of Lancaster, and will have a most salutary and beneficial effect upon the rest of the State. The arch demagogue, disunionist, and traitor, Thaddeus Stevens, has been signally and terribly rebuked at his home, and white men everywhere have good

reason to rejoice over the result. The editor gives the following significant notice: "We have been requested by the treasurer of the fund to announce to John W. Forney that he is ready with a detailed statement to account for the expenditure of the \$4,000 left by him on his recent visit, to be used in securing an endorse-ment of Thaddeus Stevens and negro suffrage at the municipal election of

The President of the Conservative Convention of Missouri has telegraphed to Washington that 100 guns were fired in St. Louis, recently, in honor of the President's veto.

Secretary Seward on Restoration.

The following is a brief report of Mr. Seward's speech at the mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York. The report, though brief, contains the most important passage. After some introductory remarks Mr. Seward said :

"What shall I speak of or about! The call of your meeting specifies the subject. But first let me say I am not here as an alarmist. I am peril or in danger; in peril if you adopt the opinions, or in peril if you reject them; in peril if you adopt the views of the apparent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject them; it is not in peril any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and human freedom, the cause of progress and ame-lioration or civilization, the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested, whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another.

"The Union, that is to say, the nation, has been rescued from all its curely riding into her ancient moorings without a broken spar or a leak, starboard and larboard, fore and aft. There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches these moorings. One pilot says she may safely enter directly through them; the other says merely a difference of opinion between the pilots. I think them both

"The worst that can happen will be that by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little, and some honest, capable and even degrandeur; having been thrown in serving political statesmen, President, or even Congressmen, may get washed overboard. If this cannot be helped, it can be borne. If I am one of him, he continued to be a staunch, the unfortunates, let no friend be unfinching, devoted friend of the concerned on that account. As honest, as good or capable politicians, statesmen, or President, will make their appearance hereafter faster than needed to command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have heretofore stalked their hour on deck. Although I do not think we are in a crisis, the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consi-

Mr. Seward then went on to specify the issue between the President and Congress, and supported the veto of tion would soon come forth, announcthought the Freedmen's Bureau should cease its operations. He fully

difference between the President, who return, it is stated, will submit a is a man of nerve, in the Executive chair at Washington, and the nervous men who are in the House of Representatives. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every executive department and judicial department are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the exercises of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less from these States, men whose loyalty may be tried by any constitutional or legislative test, are now standing at asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal representatives, in violence of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty of the Union, had recklessly abandoned.

These representatives, after a lapse of three months, yet remain outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after law, imposing burden after burden, and duty after duty, upon the States which, thus, against their earnestly expressed desires, are left without representation. So far as I can judge of human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men from the now loyal States will sooner or later, at this session, or at some other, by this Congress, or some other, be received into the legislature of the nation. When this shall have been done, the process of restoration will be completed, for that is all that now remains to be done.

The President thinks that the transition stage has nearly passed, and the original provision for the freedmen's bureau is all that is necessary to secure the end in view; while the bill submitted by Congress seems to him to give it indefinite extension in time of peace and restoration. He vetoed it for that reason. He declines to accept, as unnecessary and uncalled for, the 1,000 or 10,000 agents, the increased powers, and the augmented treasure which Congress insists on placing in his hands. Con-re-establish the relations of the gress, on the other hand, thinks that to the General Government. the freedmen's bureau is not ade- majority report was laid on the table quate, and that more patronage, more by a vote of 57 to 28. money. and more power, should, like Thompson's door-plate, purchased at auction by Mrs. Toodles, be a good thing to have in a house.

I agree with the President in the hope that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be ne cessary, but that the whole question may be simplified by simple reference to the existing law.

Mr. Seward concluded as follows:

"It will be a sad hour for the republic when the refusal of unnecessary powers, treasure and patronage by the President shall be held to be a When it shall be so considered, the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House an imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive with imperial legions.

Mr. Seward was cheered with great applause throughout his entire speech.

Dead.

Col. James Chesnut, aged ninetythree years, died at his home, in Kirkwood, near Camden, on the 17th ultimo. He was the father of Gen. James Chesnut, and was highly respected by the people of Camden, among whom he resided so long. We clip the following two paragraphs from an editorial in the Camden Journal.

Col. Chesnut was a remarkable man by nature, while his position and advantages gave him prominence for the exhibition of his qualities. Culperils. The noble ship has passed from tempest and billows into the extreme, he possessed an independ-verge of a safe harbor, and is now seence of judgment and strength of will which enabled him always to select his own course and to carry out his purposes. Frequently honored by the people of his native District with public office, his duties were always well and faithfully performed. His political consistency and integrity that she must back, and by lowering were as pure and unsullied as his sail take time to go around them. It private character. Blessed with a robust constitution and active tastes, his regular mode of life and excellent sincere and honest, but the vessel habits preserved him in great vigor will go in safely one way or the other. to extreme old age; and at ninety he sat his horse with ease and grace.

As was reasonable from his antecedents, having seen the Union estabgrandeur; having been thrown in contact early in life with the great Washington, and having been deeply stamped with love and admiration for length in his old age, he mournfully and sadly acquiesced in the course adopted by his native State, he thought he foresaw the wreck which he lived to witness.

AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION.-In his speech at the mass meeting held in New York city last Thursday, Postmaster-General Dennison said that the veto message of the President was advised and sustained by every member of the Cabinet.

THE NEW PARTY.—The New York Times says that a meeting of prominent citizens has been held, at which a committee was appointed to go to Washington and seek a conference supported the President's policy.

Mr. Seward drew a happy illustration from the farce of the "Nervous Man and Man of Nerve," and remarked that "this, I think, is the report to a meeting to be called for the purpose.

MISSOURI.-Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature passed, on the 22d ultimo, the following resolutions, under a suspension of the rules:

"Resolved, That the conflict which has existed for the last five years between loyalty and disloyalty is still existing, and that the safety of the nation demands that the Government shall be retained in loyal hands.

"Resolved, That in the thirty Senators who voted to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau bill, vetoed by the President, and in the Union majority of the House of Representawho supported the same and kindred measures, we recognize true and worthy representatives of the principles which saved the country in the late rebellion, and we tender such representatives our hearty support and the sympathy of ourselves and our constituents.'

CAMDEN. - A line of steamboats is being fitted up for the river trade between Charleston and Camden.

The Board of Directors of the South Crrolina Railroad have determined to re .ild the fifteen miles of the Camden branch recently taken up.

The Texas State Convention is still engaged in making out business, but is doing very little. Mr. Jones, of Baxter County, offered a proposition to divide Texas into three States, for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union.

The majority of the committee on the subject of changing the State Constitution reported favorably, while the minority reported that they were in favor of changing the Constitution, only so far as it would tend to re-establish the relations of the State

The white laborers in California are in danger of being run out of the State by Chinese workmen. Several railroad companies have discharged their white laborers, and are employing these people, who work very cheap. There are now 60,000, and they are pouring into the country in great numbers.

Europe.

The Cuba brings later intelligence from Europe. By this arrival we have another instalment of the interminable Shenandoah correspond- ant Commissioners of the Freedence, in which Mr. Seward indulges in a little "bunkum," and Earl Clarendon in a good deal of arrogance. The latter pointedly refuses to continue the correspondence. Notwithstanding this diplomatic tilt, fivetwenties had advanced, and were firm at the time of the sailing of the may feel somewhat embarrassed steamer.

The bold speech of "The O'Donoa new manifestation of the old hatred of English domination. The O'Dorespectfully by Mr. Gladstone.

Washington, had addressed a despatch to his Government on the ral Government for support. Conti-Bagdad affair. He bears testimony nue to use every possible choice. and expresses himself entirely satis- by means of employment, offices and fied with the action of General Sheri- accumulations of people in the differ-United States troops into the town.

in Spain, and the Government had adopting this mode of warfare. To a suggest a national subscription for cability of the system of free ish Prime Minister replied that he had instructed the Captain-General States.

The Fenian conspiracy in Ireland fewer than four ammunition factories had been discovered in Dublin, in which the manufacture of hand grehalf the available forces of the British | to cope with any new difficulties that army were stationed in Ireland. In may arise. I am, very respectfully, Parliament notice had been given of your obedient servant, a question as to the complicity of

American citizens in the conspiracy.

The following is a brief report of the proceedings in Parliament on the Fenian movement

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the adjourned debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech was resumed by "The O'Donoghue," who argued that the discontent and disloyalty in Ireland was the natural result of mismanagement, and although hopeless as the Ferrian struggle with England might be, he insisted that the conspiracy was wide the cost and deeply seated. He totally dissented from the paragraph relating to Ireland in the Queen's speech, and moved an amendment expressing it to be the duty of ministers to examine into the cause of Irish dissatisfaction and to remove them.

Mr. Blake seconded the amendment, and referred to the harsh treatment which, he said, the recent political prisoners were being subjected

Mr. Lawson remarked that this statement was utterly without foundation, and opposed the amendment.

really the Head Centre. Mr. Maguire characterized the Fenian movement as hopeless, and the cause of injury to the country. He, however, thought the Irish people had many serious grievances to com-plain of, and considered that the Government cught to make it their duty to take the state of things into con-

sideration. Mr. Gladstone took exception to the remarks that the evils which afflicted Ireland were the results of legislation, and objected to pledge Parliament to redress evils which were in some degree beyond such power. He also objected to the amendment, on the ground that the Mary Gomillion's, seven miles from Government had in the address de- Edgefield Court House, was entirely the questions brought under their \$15,000; insurance only \$2,000. notice by members were being fully

so sensible of former wrongs.

The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority—346 to 25. The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. Watkins gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States with reference to the ment of American officers and issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic. He should also move for Order From General Howard.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard has prepared the following circular letter to be transmitted to each of the Assistmen's Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FREDMEN, REFUGEES AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, Feb. 23, 1:66. To the Assistant Commissioner

DEAR SIR: Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the new freedmen's bill, you the duties devolving upon you under the Phanix steam power the law and regulations already existghue" in Parliament on the subject of firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostiliberary and these who have so The speaker plainly told the English ty on the part of those who have so people that his countrymen did not persistently hindered and troubled like the British rule; that the union be an increased and there may be an increased restlessness among of the two islands was repugnant to the freedmen. The President has asthem; and that Fenianism was merely sured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the Bureau at least a year from this time. Please ascertain noghue's declarations seemed to and report what step have been taken astonish Parliament, and were replied in your district by the State and municipal authorities to provide for the absolutely indigent and suffering M. Monthelon, French Minister at refugees and freedmen who have been and are being thrown upon the Genewho are dependent, and to reduce, dan, though surprised at the course ent cities and villages, aiding the taken by General Weitzel in sending unemployed to find homes and labor. ent cities and villages, aiding the You have succeeded in allaying strife, The prevailing ferment continued arranging labor and promoting education in the midst of great difficulauthorized the issue of letters of ties. Continue with your utmost marque, conditional upon Chile's efforts to pursue the same course as to demontrate to the people of your deputation of Catalan deputies who district the good intentions of the waited upon General O'Donnell to Government, and the complete practithe purchase of iron-clads, the Span- Give a thorough inspection of every agent for whom you are responsible. Immoralities, corruption, neglected of Cuba to purchase what was neduty and incapacity are sometimes cessary in this line in the United complained of against officers and agents of the Bureau. If either of The Fenian conspiracy in Ireland these charges are sustained on inves-was rapidly coming to a point. No tigation, the guilty person will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not. Thanking you heartily for the energy and fidelity mades, Orsini bombs and other you have thus far displayed, the Comweapons of warfare had been carried missioner is pleased to express an on on a most extensive scale. Nearly unwavering confidence in your ability

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner.

Mr. Bateman, the engineer of the Glasgow water-works, has published a pamphlet, proposing a scheme for supplying London with water, by means of an aqueduct from North Wales. He proposes that the aqueduct shall have two branches in Wales, which shall meet before they cross the Severn; the length of the whole will be 152 miles; the capacity will be 220,000,000 gallons daily, and the cost £8,600,000—upwards of \$40,-

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of February 2, that, as a last resort, the experiment of vaccination was extensively tried throughout England upon cattle, but had totally failed as a preventive-in fact, the disease was not even mitigated. The atmost precaution had been used to keep the epidemic out of Ireland, and thus far they have been rather successful.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN IRELAND .-Several Irish members followed in the same strain as "The O'Donoghue,"

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN IRELAND.—
The Special Commission for the trial and one or two members stated that the Fenian conspiracy was of Ameri-can origin, and that Mr. Seward was result of the trials was to prove that the feeling of the respectable people patory statesmanship by which "the event had been foreseen. in the country was strongly opposed to the Fenian conspiracy.

[New York Times.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Jefferson Davis, reached Atlanta on Saturday night, and left on Sunday morning's train for Macon, whither she goes as the guest of General Howell Cobb for a short time. She was accompanied by one child, the other two being at this time in Canada.

On Friday night last, the store house of Mr. James A. Bass, at Mrs. Mary Gomillion's, seven miles from nounced Fenianism, and said the more destroyed by fire. Of Mr. Bass' large clear and unequivocal their language and valuable stock of goods, none was the better it would be. Some of were saved. His loss is estimated at

The great bridge over the Hudson brought before Parliament; and the legislature ought not to give merely vague general promises to a people so sensible of former wrong. in building it.

The Fenian Congress continues in session at Pittsburg. Gen. Sweeney has submitted military plans, which have been approved by a general committee.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions recommending the appointment of F. W. Billings to a seat in the Cabinet.

The ex-rebel General G. W. Smith Fenian organization in America, more is mentioned as the Superintendent especially with regard to the employ- of the Western and Atlantic Railthe road, in Georgia.

The opponents of the President's policy are going to hold a meeting in New York.

### Local Items

Cash.-Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

FANNING'S RESTAURANT.—This establish ment advertises a new supply of family ale and other liquors. The proprietor is a good caterer in lunches, soup, &c., and deserves patropage.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA. -- An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phanix steam power press. Orders

Somerhino Extra .- Mr. McKenzie has just opened a fine lot of French confectionery-nougat, l'ortuguese almonds, cherries, etc. It would be as well to call early, as the supply will soon be exhausted.

THE OLD GUARD .- We are indebted to Messrs, Townsend & North for the March number of this interesting monthly periodical. The only objection we have to this periodical is, it is too ultra (Southern) for the present condition of affairs. It is good, however, and we wish it success. It has a capital likeness of General Joseph E. Johnston.

We publish a notice in another column, which cannot fail to attract attention. It is with reference to a Texan soldier, who is believed to have been captured at the Saluda Factory, near this city, and of whom nothing has since been heard. Any information left at Nickerson's Hotel will be thankfully received.

It will be seen that Messrs. Pratt & Wilson have established, in the city of Charleston, an importing and manufacturing drug house; and in bespeaking for their new en terprise the favorable consideration of the druggists, merchants and physicians of the South, they desire to direct the attention of the public to the fact that it is the only establishment of the kind South of Philadelphia; the proprietors are native Georgians, two of them well and widely known chemists, and they intend to build up in Charleston a centre of trade in their line of business, where physicians and druggists may supply themselves with every article of a complete outfit. Give

New Advertisements.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first

J. C. Janney-List of Letters.
Thos. H. Wade—To Commissioners.
""-State Taxes.
Robert Bryce—New Arrivals. Symmers & Berry-New Store.
J. A. Haynie—Information Wanted.
Pratt & Wilson Bros.—Drugs, &c.
Fanning's Restaurant—Ale, &c.
E. Sill—Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Tampering with the teeth is madnesses.

Avoid the corrosive dentifrices, submit to no scraping, use nothing but Sozodont. Orient herbs are its ingredients. It preserves the enamel. It removes all impurities. It strengthens the gums. It deodorizes a teinted breath. It is harmless as water, and more valuable than its weight in gold.

THUNDER OF THE LONDON TIMES. As pop-guns firing in the London Times produce what the world calls "thunder," we give a few instances of their stunning effect in the following remarks of the correspondence of that journal from Madrid. Speaking of the Queen of Spain's family, the "Thunderer" states that "the royal children now living are five in number, the new born infant completes the half dozen"-although those "now living" number but five! In another place the same astute correspondence alleges in reference to Her Catholic Majesty's recent addition to her family, that "the event had been fore-seen, and provided for with the utmost accuracy!" The executive ability which provided for that "event"—with such admirable "accuracy"—even to the size, we presoners, thirty-six have been convicted. One of the judges said that the not more remarkable than the anticipation of the judges said that the event had been foreseen.

[New York News.

"PRAYING FOR IT."—The Charlotte, N. C. Times tells the following: The following short, but pithy dialogue was overheard last night by one of our friends. Two freedmen meeting, one accosted the other thus:
"Well, our people don't exactly un-

derstand this veto." "No," was the reply; "we talked about it in the meeting last night, but as we couldn't understand it, we

thought it best to pray for it."

And they did. Hurrah for the freedmen.

The Georgia Senate has passed a bill to punish horse stealing with death.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York, February 28.—The cotton market has a declining tendency, with sales of 900 bales, at 43 to 44c. per pound. Gold 36%.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton market flat. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, at a partial decline of id. Sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions firm

London, February 10.—Consols for money, 862/2861. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £108,000.

AUGUSTA, February 26 .- Market extreme

AUGUSTA, February 26.—Market extremely dull, and no sales to report. Strict to good middling nominally quoted at 35c. 614 bales received to-day. Gold—buving, 35; selling, 37. Silver—buving, 30; selling, 35.

WILMINGTON, February 26.—37 bbls. turpentine sold at \$4; 75 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 46@50c. per gallon; 345 bbls. rosin, at \$2.75@\$3; 198 bbls. tar, at \$1.60. 18 bales cotton sold at 27½c. for damaged, and 36@37c. for middling.